

*What is claimed is*  
**Patent Claims**

1. Method for standby circuiting of assemblies in 1:N redundancy,  
 comprising  
 peripheral line assemblies ( $BG_1 \dots BG_n$ ) that are respectively allocated to one another in  
 5 pairs and that comprise connections ( $V_i$ ) to one another via which a mutual  
 monitoring occurs,  
 at least one standby circuit assembly ( $BG_E$ ) that takes the place of the down peripheral  
 line assembly in case of a failure of one of the peripheral line assemblies (for  
 example,  $BG_1$ ), as well as  
 10 comprising internal and external interfaces that have an interactive connection to the  
 peripheral line assemblies ( $BG_1 \dots BG_n$ ) and comprising a higher-ranking means  
 (MPSA) that monitors and controls all devices,  
 characterized in that  
 the outage of one of the peripheral line assemblies (for example,  $BG_1$ ) is determined  
 15 by the remaining peripheral line assembly (for example,  $BG_2$ ) allocated paired;  
 a message ( $M_E$ ) is subsequently sent from the peripheral line assembly (for example,  
 $BG_2$ ) determining the outage to the standby circuit assembly ( $BG_E$ ), whereupon the  
 latter switches the internal and external interfaces by driving switches ( $S_1, S_2$ ) and  
 only then activates itself.  
 20 2. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the peripheral line  
 assembly (for example,  $BG_2$ ) determining the outage additionally sends an outage  
 message ( $M_A$ ) to the higher-ranking means (MPSA).  
 3. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the outage of one of  
 the peripheral line assemblies (for example,  $BG_1$ ) is additionally recognized by an  
 25 interfaces [sic] (AMX) belonging to the switching network, where upon this sends a  
 corresponding message ( $M_{LPS}$ ) to the higher-ranking means (MPSA).